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Rigging With Riggitt Tony

(If your question is selected for Rigging Safety Facts All-Lifts, Inc. will send you a hat)

Hey, where have ya'all been. We had our 10th annual Crosby/All-lifts Rigging Seminar and Cajun Shrimp Boil and all of you out there didn't show up. Well you missed a real good learning experience and some great food. 90 of you attended the seminar and we fed about 140. Just to let you know how much food was here. 100 lbs of shrimp, 30 lbs kielbasa, corn on the cob, potatoes, onions and a lot of garlic, 100 lbs. roast pig, 3-10 lbs. pork shoulders and a 15 lbs. roast beef. From what I tasted and heard you missed another great evening. You also missed your chance to meet me!!!!

Well, on to our next lesson:

During our last couple of "Rigging With Riggitt Tony" newsletter, I answered specific questions from some of you. I would be happy to continue to do so. You can email any questions to riggit.tony@all-lifts.com or fax them to 518-465-0342.

What is "Risk Management".








Risk management is a comprehensive set of actions that reduces the risk of a problem, a failure, or an accident. Skip Ohman from The Crosby Group says "Overhead lifting is a special event, risk is created every time we lift a load off the ground. Special tools, special methods, and a special mindset are required. Avoid rigging practices that create risk, even if you have "Done it that way for twenty years" Risk management requires the identification of the risks and a plan of action to correct the situation. The action is accomplished by asking key questions. To Crosby, Risk Management requires, that the risks be reduced by concrete steps that have an impact from the manufacturer to the product user. Training and formal product warnings are major tools."

Things you need to know:

RIGGERS RESPONSIBILITIES "Competent Rigger"

1. Inspection of rigging gear:
 - a) Frequent Inspection
 - b) Periodic Inspection
 - c) Initial Inspection
2. Responsibilities of Rigging
 - a) Inspection
 - b) Connection
3. The capacity of rigging gear
 - a) Know the working load limit
 - b) Use within the working load limit
 - c) Do not Modify

COMMON RIGGING PROBLEMS

-  NOT INSPECTING GEAR
-  NOT KNOWING WHAT TO INSPECT FOR
-  MISSING TAGS OR NOT LEGIBLE
-  CAPACITY NOT KNOWN
-  NOT ABLE TO READ RIGGING CHARTS
-  IMPROPERLY MADE BELOW THE HOOK DEVICES
-  WIRE ROPE SLINGS FORMED WITH CLIPS

(POH502A)

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RIGGING EQUIPMENT

1. Storage of equipment
 - a) Not in immediate work area
 - b) Protect from damage
2. Fabrication of slings
 - a) No Knots or clips to form eyes
 - b) Follow Industry Practices
3. Below the hook Rigging devices and custom equipment
 - a) Designed
 - b) Tested
 - c) Marked
4. Design Factors

IDENTIFICATION OF RIGGING GEAR

1. Manufacturer
2. Capacity
3. Size
4. Length
5. Slings
 - a) Chain
 - b) Synthetic Webbing
 - c) Synthetic Round slings
 - d) Wire Rope
6. Hardware
 - a) Shackles and eyebolts
 - b) Turnbuckles and Hooks
 - c) Other.

We can come to you to train your personnel. We are taking reservations for Spring 2004 NOW